

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 303

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—FRENCH OPERA.—FLEUR DE LIE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPHY DUMPTY.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—PRIMA DONNA FOR A NIGHT, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE BROTHERS.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 33d st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—THE BOY DETECTIVE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—LA TRAVIATA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 254 st., between 5th and 6th ave.—GUY MANNERING.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA SEASON.—TROVATORE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CRIME—TURN HIM OUT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—OUR AMERICAN COBBIN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th ave. and 23d st.—ELLEN ORG.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DORIS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—REFUGIUM.—JULIETTE, HALL, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 885 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st., between 8th and 9th ave.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEBRO ECKENTRICITY, BURLESQUES, &c.

SOMERSET ART GALLERY, 35 Fifth avenue.—CANNON'S INDIAN GARDENS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue and Sixty-third street.—Open day and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, October 30, 1871.

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THE WOMAN'S CLUB, of Washington, have despaired of curing the social evil, and they now announce woman suffrage as their platform.

NOTES MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO is officially announced as sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-four over all. Not so much to make so much noise about after all.

THE ATLANTIC CABLES.—No press news despatches by cable have been received from Europe since Saturday night to the moment of the HERALD going to press this morning.

PHILADELPHIA bath her moths that corrupt and thieves that break in and steal, and her treasury has consequently suffered; but she has taken a wise, prompt and decisive step in the matter, and arrested the broker who broke in and held him under eighty thousand dollars' bail.

IS IT NOT A MISTAKE to have two Thanksgiving days this year, as is proposed, within a week of each other? Governor Hoffman might with propriety change the day he recommends to the one suggested by President Grant. We are afraid there will not be "turkey" enough to go round if we have two Thanksgiving jubilees within a few days of each other.

THE QUESTION OF A UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW throughout the United States is to be agitated by the anti-suffrage women in Washington. They think there is room for a sixteenth amendment in the regulation of the divorce laws of the various States to one common standard, under which it will not be possible for a New Yorker to smuggle himself out of married life into single blessedness through the lax regulations of Indiana.

THE LOS ANGELES (CAL.) RIOTERS who so ruthlessly slaughtered a Chinese colony in that town are receiving such punishment for their crime as the better class of the community are able to inflict. Eight of them have been arrested, but they will not probably suffer anything worse than arrest until John Chinaman holds a ballot in his hand and is entitled to testify against a white man in the courts.

THE SETTLERS IN ARIZONA have petitioned the President to leave General Crook untrammelled in his plan of maintaining peace and order out there by any interference or suggestions of the Peace Commissioners. These old settlers are deeply interested in this matter, and, having seen soft words and kind treatment tried so frequently and unsuccessfully, they want a fair and unbiased trial given to more summary measures.

More Complications in the City Corruption Business—Mayor Hall Our Only Hope.

The correspondence between the Corporation Counsel and George Ticknor Curtis, published in the HERALD to-day, increases the muddle and confusion in the legal division of our municipal corruption question. Mr. O'Gorman, in the innocence of his heart, does not know, first, whether an action for damages would lie on the part of the city or county of New York against officers of the city or county who by connivance or neglect may have been instrumental in the unlawful abstraction of money from the public treasury; and second, whether he is justified in doing his duty as the head of the Law Department of the Corporation by the prosecution of suits against such officers, or whether he should trust to some one else to do it for him; in other words, whether he should abandon the suits brought by him against Tweed and Connolly and leave the matter in the hands of the Attorney General of the State. He therefore asks the opinion of Mr. Curtis on these points, and the latter replies at length, reviewing the law in the case and arguing the question of the power of the Attorney General to maintain the suits he has already commenced against Tweed, Ingersoll, Woodward and Garvey. The conclusion reached is that the city or county alone has the right of action, and that the law officer and people of the State have nothing to do with it. It is regarded as a point already settled by the courts that culpable negligence in the discharge of official duties or fraudulent connivance with claimants renders a public officer liable in damages to the extent of the loss incurred by the people, independent of the statutory bond he is required to give. But where the money is wrongfully abstracted from city or county funds the city or county alone has cause of action, and no other government or body politic has. The money recovered would belong to the people of the city or county of New York, and not to the people of the State, and hence the State cannot sue. The statute duties of the Attorney General are declared to be to prosecute and defend all actions in the event of which the people of this State are interested, and no special power is delegated to that officer to sue in cases where the people of a city or county alone are interested. Mr. Curtis considers it to be the plain duty of the Corporation Counsel to prosecute the suits he has commenced against Tweed, Connolly and others, and he does not think such suits can impede the prosecution of any actions that may be brought on behalf of the people of the State by the Attorney General.

This is, no doubt, all good law as far as it goes; but the ground upon which Charles O'Connor bases the actions brought in the name of the Attorney General of the State is that the legal authorities of the city will not prosecute at all or will not faithfully press the suits for the recovery of the money fraudulently obtained from the treasury of the city of New York. Supposing the allegation in the Attorney General's complaint to be true—that the actions commenced by the Corporation Counsel are brought in bad faith and with the object of shielding the defendants from the consequences of their acts—there would in that case be little question of the power of the law officer of the State to sue on behalf of the people of the city of New York, who are, as a portion of the people of the State, entitled to his services and protection. But is there any proof that the actions brought by O'Gorman by direction of Mayor Hall are of the character described by the Attorney General? The Committee of Seventy and all the sub-committees and joint committees, with every facility to reach the evidence in the Comptroller's office, have found it a long and tedious task to collect the facts that have been laid before the public, and certainly no suits at law should have been commenced before enough solid proof had been secured to render an action likely to succeed. If Mayor Hall had failed to instruct the Corporation Counsel to bring the suits in question he would have been properly chargeable with a wilful neglect of his official duty.

The fact is that the abuse of the Mayor and of the head of the Law Department of the city for commencing these actions, and the demands of the partisan newspapers that they shall be abandoned, are only part of the general disorganization, anarchy and semi-communism under which we are at present living. The proper officers of the government are pushed aside, and bodies not recognized by the law assume their powers. The Mayor is superseded by a committee; the Finance Department is ruled by a deputy, who holds office only on the uncertain tenure of a Comptroller, prohibited by the Courts from signing bonds and warrants; the Corporation Counsel is not suffered to discharge his sworn duty; the State assumes the guardianship of the people of the city. This is the condition to which the great metropolis of the Union is reduced at the present time, and if Judge Pierpont and ex-Governor Salomons, of Wisconsin, could have prevailed upon Governor Hoffman to bestow martial law upon us, we should have had, in addition, a government of bayonets and drumhead court martials.

These evils have doubtless been brought upon us by the corruptions of some of our public officers, but they are increased by the political intrigues and schemes of the various cliques and factions that hope to make a profit out of our municipal troubles. So far as the suits against the plunderers are concerned, let them all go on—those commenced by the Attorney General, if they can be maintained, and those brought in the name of the city. The latter have the advantage of including among the defendants Comptroller Connolly, who is singularly left out of the actions brought by the State, and the objections made to them are probably due to this fact. The people desire that the law shall be exhausted in the attempt to make the robbers of the city treasury disgorge a portion at least of their unlawful gains. But the courts are slow and the delays of the law are proverbial. The citizens of New York are anxious to get rid at once of their unfaithful officers and to see the government of the city again carried on in a regular and legal manner. For the accomplishment of this desirable end, Mayor

Hall is their only hope. He can give them relief at once if he will firmly exercise the authority placed in his hands and assert his power and his rights as the chief executive officer of the city. The abuse of the partisan press is heaped upon him for the purpose of deterring him from taking decisive action and putting a stop to the anarchy that at present prevails. Let him take a bold stand, and immediately get rid of those heads of department who are already virtually convicted of having shared in the plunder of the city. Punishment, if punishment is to be awarded—restitution, if restitution is to be required, can come hereafter; but the corruptionists should be driven from office without delay, and the credit and good order of the city should be restored at once. This can be accomplished with the aid of the Supreme Court, if not without it, for Judge Barard stands committed and pledged to "invent a remedy" by which abuses in the city government can be speedily cured. Let Mayor Hall remove Connolly and Tweed through the power of the Court, if he cannot eject them without such assistance, and let him place Andrew H. Green in full charge of the city finances and General McClellan at the head of the Department of Public Works. This will not only restore confidence in the government, but will confound the schemes and intrigues of the political harpies who are seeking to keep up the present anarchy for the accomplishment of their own ends. It will bring order out of disorder, and will defeat the hopes of those who would not hesitate to plunge the city into riot and bloodshed if they could thereby promote their own interests. What says Mayor Hall? Shall we have two strong and honest men at the head of the two most important departments in the city government, with a restored credit and a return to law and order before election, or shall we continue to live on in a state of semi-communism, with the prospect of worse evils before us—a libel on republican institutions?

Charles O'Connor's Withdrawal and Advice.

The people of New York city and of the State at large will regret to learn that Charles O'Connor has declined the nomination tendered him for the Assembly. The reasons given by Mr. O'Connor are, however, sufficient, and he can probably accomplish more real good for our citizens in the labor in which he is at present engaged than he could in the State Legislature. At the same time he promises to give all the advice and assistance in his power to those who will be charged at Albany with the important duty of remodeling our municipal government. The counsel given by Mr. O'Connor in regard to the elections for the Legislature should be followed all over the State. Wherever a tainted candidate appears let an honest man be nominated as his opponent and supported irrespective of party. In districts where democrats are weak let them unite with their political adversaries in the election of an honest republican, and where the democracy has the majority let republicans support a good democrat against a bad one. In this way such candidates as ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Tweed and Fields may be kept out of the Legislature and men of character and integrity be made to fill the places they would disgrace.

The British Premier in Defence of His Own Policy.

Mr. Gladstone has just had an ovation at Greenwich. It has been known for some time that his constituents were anxious to have a visit from their illustrious representative. On Saturday Mr. Gladstone met their wishes, and on Blackheath Common some twelve thousand persons listened to his eloquent words. We know no man who ever heard Mr. Gladstone speak who will refuse to admit that he is the most pleasing and effective speaker of his day. On Saturday, it would appear, he acquitted himself in his best style and abundantly gratified his constituents. The burden of his speech was a vindication of his policy. He spoke with pride of those measures which he had introduced and carried through which had for their object the conciliation of Ireland. With equal pride he referred to the improvements he had introduced into the army and navy. It was something to be able to say that the government of which he is the chief has had the longest lease of life of any similar government since the passing of the Reform bill in 1832. We can excuse Mr. Gladstone for taking to himself and his administration all the glory he can; but we have a right to recognize the facts that Ireland is not yet conciliated, and that under his policy of economy Great Britain has sunk into the condition of a second rate power. It deserves to be noticed that Mr. Gladstone is determined to carry through his Ballot bill, and that he is not unprepared, if need be, to make some radical changes in the character and composition of the House of Lords. The next session of the British Parliament promises to be more than usually lively. Much heavy work is on hand; but the Premier is courageous and determined to go through with it. "Onward" is Mr. Gladstone's motto; and under his guidance the British people have good reason to hope for the early enjoyment of republican institutions.

THE PROBABLE END OF THE NORTHWESTERN FIRES.

The storm of Saturday in Nevada was, in its movement northward and eastward, probably put an end to the long-living fires in the Northwest. But, like every great loss, that of our stricken and desolated territory will not be half known until time suffices for information to come in and the people can properly estimate the destruction. The present storm is reported to be very severe, and it will doubtless be succeeded by a spell of very cold weather, for which thousands in the Northwest are sadly unprepared. Their condition originally was humbler and poorer than that of the wealthy people of Chicago, and their real sufferings, it is to be feared, have not yet been fairly told. Telegraphic communication with hundreds of points in the burnt districts is cut off; the mails are, doubtless, delayed or have been stopped, and we may yet hear much more of the horrors of their fate.

ALEXIS.—
What doth now the people most perplex is
The non-arrival of the Duke Alexis.

The Crisis at Great Salt Lake—The Crimes of the Mormon Chiefs and the Prosecutions Against Them—The Policy of the Government.

The HERALD special from Great Salt Lake City which we publish this morning shows that the crisis of life or death to Mormondom in Utah has come at last; that the United States judicial authorities are pursuing the guilty chiefs of the "Latter Day Saints" with the remorseless retributions of the law; that the leading apostles and elders of the Mormon Zion are not only being indicted, arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced for adultery, but that Mayor Wells, General Hosea Stout, William Belden, Elder Kimball and Parley Canyon have been arrested and locked up on a charge of murder; that warrants are out against the Great High Priest and Prophet, Brigham Young, and his son Joseph, on the same charge; that they, with the notorious Orson Hyde, are among the saintly fugitives from justice, and that dire confusion and consternation prevail among the faithful of the Holy City of the Prophet's harem.

The glory of the Prophet, like that of Mr. Tweed, has departed; his power is broken; his prestige is gone, and, stripped of his hypocrisies and false pretences, he appears as a fugitive in a far more pitiable plight than Garvey or Woodward; while compared with the Indian stoicism of the "Boss" in his present trouble the runaway Mormon Dictator become truly contemptible. But what is the meaning of this vigorous and remorseless campaign of justice against the Mormon chiefs for their high crimes and misdemeanors? It means simply the extirpation of Mormon polygamy from Utah, root and branch; that General Grant has resolved to abate the nuisance, and that his Territorial ministers are carrying out his instructions. For twenty-three years, through all the administrations of Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson, and down to this year, this thing of Mormon polygamy in Utah has continued to flaunt itself before the world and flourish. Had General Taylor lived through his Presidential term he might, perhaps, have grappled with Brigham and his great scandal successfully, for Taylor was a soldier. Fillmore tried the task, but signally failed, and was compelled to an armistice with Mormon polygamy. Pierce tolerated it. Buchanan attempted a military invasion of Utah; but his expedition was cut off and he was reduced to a compromise. Lincoln had his hands full in the war with Jeff Davis, and Mormonism in Utah left undisturbed prospered exceedingly. Johnson was so completely absorbed in his fight with Congress in defence of the constitution that he had no time to spare for the Mormons; and so, after twenty-three years of toleration of Mormon polygamy in Utah, the duty has fallen upon General Grant to take hold of it, and from these proceedings at Great Salt Lake it is abundantly made manifest that he intends to wipe it out.

"Let us have peace" is the General's motto. Hence his great treaty with England; hence his Quaker peace policy with the Indians; hence his abandonment of his favorite St. Domingo scheme when satisfied that he was kicking up a fight with it in his party camp; hence his policy of non-intervention in the affairs of Cuba. So resolved, indeed, is General Grant to have peace that where the ordinary means of peace fail he will fight it out with the disturbers of the peace. Hence he fought it out with Fenton and Greeley for peace in the New York party camp at the Syracuse Convention, and was too much for them. Hence he brings his cavalry to bear upon the Southern Ku Klux Klans and United States Courts, marshals, juries and soldiers in this decisive campaign upon Mormon polygamy. The only law through which this polygamy can be reached is found to be a Mormon Territorial law against adultery and "lewd and lascivious conduct"—a law intended by the Mormons to save polygamy, but clearly interpreted by a United States Judge as intended to punish polygamy. To make the matter worse, these prosecutions against the Mormon leaders for their murders committed from time to time through a series of years are coming in thick and fast against them.

But worst of all for Mormondom in Utah have been the discoveries of the precious metals in all those new Territories and States of the far West and the building of the Pacific Railroad. The greatest crimes of Mormondom have been against the Gentiles as spies and designing emissaries in their Territory. In 1853 Captain J. W. Gunnison, of the United States Topographical Engineers, and his party, engaged in a reconnaissance for a Pacific railway route, were slaughtered at their camp on Sevier River, in Utah. The massacre was reported to be the work of Indians; but it has been circumstantially charged upon the Mormons, and that it was the work of a "high council" against the exploration. Red Cloud understood at first sight that the Pacific Railroad was death to his buffaloes and his Indians, and there can be no doubt that from first to last the Mormons did all they could to prevent the fatal connection with Salt Lake of a Pacific railroad, even to the extremity of murder. The number of suspected Gentile spies, informers and explorers cut off by the Danite band of "destroying angels" will never be known; but if any of the parties indicted for any of these murders are ever brought to trial Bill Hickman, a chief of the Danite band, as State's evidence, will doubtless make some startling disclosures.

The most horrible of all the crimes charged upon the Mormon oligarchy is the "Mountain Meadow massacre," of September, 1857. In the spring of that year a favorite Mormon apostle, Parley P. Pratt, while travelling in Arkansas, was waylaid and killed by one Hector McLean, whose wife Pratt had converted to Mormonism and taken to himself. In September of that same year a large emigrant party of one hundred and fifty or sixty persons—men, women and children—with their horses, mules and ox wagons, conveying stores of clothing and valuables, en route to California, were treacherously invested and massacred, excepting some seventeen children, at Mountain Meadows, in Utah. The massacre was reported to be by a band of Indians; but the charge and the evidence against the Mormons that it was their work and a scheme for revenge and plunder is very strong. And why not the Mormons? There was everything in their antecedents, their persecutions and the teachings of their prophet to incite them to the crime. He had schooled

them to the commission of any crime that would destroy an enemy as a religious duty, and he had himself learned to defy the general government and to proclaim himself as above it in the service of the Lord, and his superstitious followers believed him.

Such, then, are the dark deeds of the Mormon prophet and his satellites in their desperate game of building up polygamy in Utah, of excluding the Gentiles and of vengeance against the enemies of their faith and their priesthood. They are the Ishmaelites of our country, whose hands, outside of their tribe, are against every man, while every man's hand is against them. They know no country, no faith, no authority but that of their false prophet, and polygamy is the cornerstone of their religion. During their twenty-three years in Utah they have become ninety thousand strong, and twenty thousand of them are in Salt Lake City. The number of Brigham Young's wives is not known. We have seen a list of twenty-nine of them; he is indicted for adultery with sixteen; but it has been said that they number at least fifty. His chief apostles and elders have from twenty down to three, four or five wives each. Assuming that there are fifteen thousand Mormon families in Utah averaging six persons each, and that seven thousand of these families are represented by three thousand husbands and fathers, we shall, in simply reducing these men to one wife each, cut off four thousand wives and their children, not as widows and orphans, but as loose women and their illegitimate offspring; for this is the law.

What, then, are we to do with these people? Let the law take its course against the guilty men; but let the law be enforced in the division of their effects among these unfortunate surplus wives and their children. It is probable that Brigham Young has cleared out from Salt Lake City, never to return. He may push down into Mexico to escape this indictment for murder. Under any conditions it is hardly probable that he will consent to submit to the law of one wife. It would be the surrender of his religion, and so it may be said of his priesthood and of a large body of his followers. They will prefer to go to some other country; but where can they go? We believe there is a land company in this city which has secured from President Juarez, of Mexico, the right to colonize and develop Lower California—a fine, open, almost uninhabited semi-tropical country. This company wants settlers. Brigham Young is their man. He is in a condition to accommodate them on easy terms. And what is Lower California to Mexico any how? A blank as it is; but, under Brigham, it may be made a strong Mexican border protectorate against Indians, revolutionists and filibusters. General Grant, meantime, is certainly pushing his crusade upon Mormon polygamy with the fixed purpose of abolishing it. But chaos is threatened, and if great care be not taken, the Gentile miners now crowding into the newly discovered gold, silver, lead and tin mines of Utah may repeat there the Mormon expulsions of Missouri and Illinois. We approve the purpose of General Grant in reference to Mormon polygamy, but passing events should warn him of the danger of the rising of an anti-Mormon mob in Utah.

JUDGE SANFORD E. CHURCH says New York will go democratic on account of the apathy prevailing in the republican ranks, and the republican press in the interior are in consequence exhorting their followers and leaders to close up the ranks and go into the fight in earnest.

Our Special Letters from Central and South America.

The HERALD special correspondence from Central America and the South Pacific States reached this port yesterday by steamship from Aspinwall. The letters are published in our columns to-day. They supply a very interesting and ample review of the condition of affairs which existed in the leading republican confederacies at the moment of the latest mail dates. The tendency of the public mind was evidently towards progress, but it is equally patent that a variety of old and hereditary influences were at work to restrain it. The Church party, with a majority of the native aristocrats, were allied at different points in array against the pauperized agriculturists and demoralized laborers. Guatemala experienced the consequences in the shape of a conflict which took place between the State troops, commanded by President Garcia Granados in person, and a body of clerico-revolutionists who were armed, near Santa Rosa. The soldiers of the Executive defeated and dispersed the malcontents. The republics were moving towards the completion of a more intimate union, the bond having been almost perfected between San Salvador and Guatemala. King Amadeus' flag, on board the Spanish war ship Tornado, did not obtain any accession of honor by the operations of the commander of the Tornado off Aspinwall in his attempt to seize the steamship Virginia on a charge of complicity in the Cuban war struggle. The neutral attitude of the State of Colombia towards Spain and her colonial peoples, aided by the prompt action of the United States Consul at Aspinwall, humiliated the position of the Spanish officer to such a degree that it is very probable both of the American governments will hear of the affair in the shape of a very angry correspondence from Madrid. Religious agitation disturbed the minds of the people in the capital of Colombia. Costa Rica has revised its commercial tariff. San Salvador had placed an ex-President in prison by vote of the Legislature, and also declared a free church and complete religious toleration for foreigners—the last named act a most remarkable symptom of popular advance, as, indeed, is the first. Aside from its peril from the squabbles of electioneering politicians Peru was developing its native wealth extensively and solidly. The railroad works of the republic were carried on vigorously towards completion. There remains little doubt but that the vast resources of the fertile country which lies between Callao and Lima and the Peruvian headwaters of the Amazon will be opened at an early day, perhaps, to the world by the travel of the iron horse. Chinese coolies were being landed in Peru in large numbers. The State was receding from its hitherto intimate relations with the Church, as are others of the countries of the South Pacific. Thus we may

repeat that the contents of our special letter news budget from the Central and South American States to-day are more encouraging than have been any of our written advices from the same portion of the world during many years past.

THE COST OF CUBA—PAYING DEARLY FOR THE WHISTLE.—From a ministerial statement just made to the Spanish Cortes it appears that the cost of the war in Cuba for the past year had been sixty-two millions of dollars. This surely is paying dearly for the whistle. How much more sensible it would have been if the Spanish government had handed the island over to us and in lieu thereof pocketed any one hundred millions of dollars. It is not yet too late, and in the matter of Cuba Spain ought not to be blind to manifest destiny. Sooner or later Cuba must come under the broad banner of the republic.

The Sermons Yesterday.

The clergymen of this city and vicinity seem yesterday to have greatly extended the range of topics discussed by themselves and their congregations. Compared with those which we gave last week the readers of this morning's HERALD will perceive the effect of the stimulus that we then gave them. Here in our own midst Dr. Hepworth, in treating of Paul's magnificent argument for the resurrection of the dead, touched gracefully upon the recent death of that Christian hero, General Robert Anderson. Dr. Bellows delivered a semi-political discourse on the value of character, which he styled the jewel of time and of eternity, and to secure which the education of the masses is greatly needed. Mr. Frothingham declared that want of simplicity is the greatest defect in American character, and to prove his proposition he took a tour through the City Hall and County Court House, the abortion dens of the city, the theatres, the yachts in our harbor, the ashes of Chicago and the possessions of the Monk of Erfurt, whose simplicity developed the Protestant Reformation. One would suppose that the minister would be able to talk his hour out on such a range of topics as this. But it seems to us that if the object of such discourses is to turn men from darkness unto light and from the power of Satan unto God the result will hardly be attained this side of the millennium. Such "sermons" may please those who have itching ears, but they can never comfort sick souls. Dr. Richardson longed to have such a man as old Zacharias at the head of the Finance Department of our city government; for then we should have money enough to carry on our business. That old publican was ready to restore fourfold to any man whom he had wronged, even unintentionally, and Christ took salvation to his house. Dr. Thompson, in the Broadway Tabernacle, in a few farewell words, very feelingly, acknowledged the gift of \$55,000 by his congregation, so that he may end his days in rest and quietness without fear that plucking want will ever reach him. This is in part the estimate of pastoral worth by one Christian congregation, and it is a noble gift worthily bestowed.

The Rev. Mr. Guard, of South Africa, preached an eloquent Christian discourse last evening in John street Methodist church, on the occasion of the one hundred and third anniversary of its founding. It was a sermon of striking contrast with some that we have summarized above, and it will be found full of pure Christian thought and soul food. The Lord Bishop of Nassau, N. P., told the congregation of Trinity church a piteous tale of tribulation and distress which has befallen his diocese in the sweeping away of three churches, many dwellings and very much property, and the wrecking of vessels on the coast by a terrible tidal wave which recently visited that island. The people here were asked for aid for the sufferers there, and no doubt they will respond with their accustomed liberality.

In the Catholic churches some very eloquent discourses were delivered. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, at St. Stephen's, preached on the relation of the Church to the State, or of Caesar to God, and the degree of obedience to be rendered by each to each and obligations imposed upon us by both. Dr. Preston, in St. Ann's, preached on the same topic, but from another standpoint. He did not consider that they could be united so that one shall eclipse or cancel the other, or destroy its functions—such a union would be destruction. A spiritual ruler may, indeed, fill the office of a temporal ruler, but he does not necessarily thereby destroy the existence or independence of the temporal order. But the spiritual power cannot say, "I am the State." Much less can the temporal power say to the spiritual, "Come down from your lofty eminence and obey me." In religion, he insisted, there must be infallibility, because God is infallible, and He speaks to the world through the Church. And as if by concert among the priests this same subject was also treated of by Father Flattery, in St. Teresa's church, but from another and different standpoint from that of Drs. Preston and McGlynn. The Caesarism of the Gospel, he said, is comprised under three heads, namely—our physical health, our natural propensities, and our just obligations to civil society; and these three points he elaborated in detail. The Rev. Father Vaisseau, a missionary from China, made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the propagation of the faith among the millions of the Celestial empire. The picture of spiritual darkness which the reverend father drew of that land was indeed dark enough. Half a million out of four hundred million souls in that vast empire acknowledging the Lord Jesus Christ in any form should stimulate the Christian Church of America and Europe to greater efforts for the evangelization of the millions.

Mr. Beecher considered some of the difficulties and disadvantages that spring from men trying by physical processes to build an inward manhood. Instead of putting their force into their religion they try to kill the force in themselves, to ignore it. Nobody so much as the Christian needs fire and thunder. "What we are fighting for," said Mr. Beecher, "needs push and perseverance and pluck. You are trying to be a Christian and as you think you must be meek, and if you feel that you love praise you must watch yourself and confess. You sweet, dear fool, let your love of praise be guided and not taken out." And by the most